## DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA. Part X.

By Arthur M. Lea.<br>(Plate lxxvi.)<br>\section*{Family LUCANID风.}

Homolamprina crenulata Macl. (Plate lexvi., fig.1).
A specimen of this very rare stag-beetle is in Mr. Carter's Collection from Dorrigo.

Rhyssonotus grandis, n.sp. (Plate lxxvi., figs.2, 3, and 4).
$O^{7}$. Black with a bronzy gloss; parts of under surface and of legs obscurely diluted with red.

Head very wide; surface very uneven, with an obtuse median ridge culminating in a double tubercle, an obtuse tubercle near each side in front; with coarse irregular punctures. Eyes rather small, the upper one on each side separated from the lower one by a wide canthus. Mandibles moderately long, multidentate, and with coarse punctures. Mentum arched and projecting downwards, with dense punctures, lower lip rounded at base, convex and almost vertical in front, with dense punctures. Scape about as long as rest of antennæ combined, funicle three-jointed; club six-jointed, basal joint with a short stout projection, the four following ones of about even length and each with a somewhat longer projection than on the basal one. Prothorax large, about twice the width of head, apex emarginate in middle, on each side of which is a slight projection, sides crenulated, each side with a strong basal incurvature, surface shallowly impressed in places, with a rather strong median groove; with small punctures scattered about, but becoming coarse on sides. Scutellum small, strongly transverse; with a few punctures. Elytra narrower than prothorax and about once and one-third as long, sides rather
widely flattened out and wrinkled internally, with a strong oblique ridge from each shoulder to beyond the middle, and a shorter straight one towards suture; suture itself somewhat elevated, with small punctures scattered about, and some irregular rows of large ones. じnder surfuce with irregularly distributed punctures. Legs long; femora stout; front tibiæ with five external teeth, and in the middle of the inner edge four smaller ones ; four hind tibiæ each with two small sharp teeth, slightly in advance of the middle, and with some smaller ones. Length (including mandibles) 25 mm .

Mab.-New South Wales: Comboyne (W. H. Muldoon).
The lower parts of the head are somewhat as in $R$. jugularis and $R$. parallelus, but very different from those of $R$. nebulosus. It is certainly the finest species of the genus. The extreme base of the head of the type is without punctures or gloss, and has a median fovea, but is probably usually concealed. Each mandible has a strong tooth at the apical third on the upper surface, and two somewhat smaller median ones on the outer portion of the upper surface. The right one has, internally, four large, blunt, simple teeth, and three double or semi-double ones; the left mandible has five simple and two semi-double ones. The maxillary palpi are long, the first visible joint curved, and about as long as the two others combined. [The labial palpi are missing from the type.] There are a few straggling hairs or setæ on the mandibles.

## Family MALOCODERMID $£$.

Laius purpureiceps, n.sp.
$\sigma^{*}$. Of a rather bright flavous-red, metasternum infuscate; head and four large elytral spots deep purplish-blue, almost black. Clothed with long, straggling, upright dark hairs.

IIead with dense punctures. Antennæ extending to apex of basal spot on elytra, first joint stout and curved, second slightly longer and thicker than first, with a spiniform process at apex, eleventh almost twice the length of tenth. Prothorax decidedly transverse, finely rugose, apex much wider than base. Elytra at extreme base scarcely wider than apex of pro-
thorax, but considerably wider across middle ; with dense and coarse punctures, but the thickened suture and margins almost impunctate. Front femora transversely excavated near apex. Length ( $O^{*}$ ) ), $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.
q. Differs in having the first joint of antennæ smaller, the second slightly longer than third but simple, and the front femora simple.

ILab.-West Australia: Mullewa (Miss J. F. May).
Of the size and with four elytral spots as in L. pallidus, $L$. carus, L. sinus, and L. eyrensis, but the subapical spots of different shape and the second joint of antennæ very different from that of the males of the three first-named species. Of $L$. cyrensis, only a female is before me, but the female of the present species differs in the spots being of a different shade of colour, and with punctures equally as coarse as on the rest of the surface instead of impunctate in parts. In my Table of the genus, it would be associated with the much larger $L$. tarsalis and $L$. major. One basal spot on each elytron occupies the whole of the extreme base, but its hind margin is semicircular, its length is about half that of the prothorax; the subapical spot is larger and shaped somewhat like a thick, badly formed 3 , of which the concave side is obliquely placed towards the suture. The spiniform process at the apex of the second joint of antennæ is invisible from most directions, but very distinct from a few.

Hypattalus trianguliferus, n.sp. (Plate lxxvi., fig.8).
$\mathrm{O}^{7}$. Black; muzzle, prothorax, parts of three basal joints of antennæ, and parts of legs, flavous. Clothed with fine greyish pubescence, and with longer hairs scattered about on sides.

Heud shallowly depressed in front, with a few coarse punctures about base. Antennæ long, third joint lightly, fourth to tenth strongly serrated. Prothorax about once and one-half as wide as long, apex distinctly produced in middle, base and hind angles widely rounded ; punctures indistinct or absent. Elytra slightly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with dense and rather coarse punctures. Legs rather
long; hind tibie with a large, thick, triangular tooth at about the middle. Length, 3 mm .

ㅇ. Differs in being larger ( 4 mm .), antennæ shorter and less strongly serrated, legs shorter and hind tibiæ simple.

Hab.-New South Wales: Mittagong (E. W. Ferguson).
Readily distinguished from all previously described species by the remarkable hind tibiæ of the male. The types were taken in cop.

## Family CURCULIONIDÆ.

Subfamily Otiorhynchides.
Myllocerus beodontomerus, n.sp.
$\sigma^{*}$. Dark reddish-castaneous. Densely clothed with white or greyish-white scales ; with a silvery gloss on under-surface. Prothorax with rather numerous, stout setæ, scarcely elevated above the scales ; elytra with a row of setæ on each interstice, distinct from the sides but much less so from above.

Head lightly convex, interocular fovea scarcely traceable through clothing. Eyes not very prominent. Rostrum slightly wider than long, sides gently incurved, but base wider than apex. Antennæ rather long ; scape strongly curved; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. Prothorar moderately transverse, sides gently curved, base rather strongly bisinuate, and the same width as apex, the latter lightly incurved at middle; with dense, concealed punctures. Elytra much wider than prothorax ; with rows of large but almost concealed punctures. Femora stout, very finely dentate. Length (including rostrum), $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-Queensland: Cunnamulla (H. Hardcastle).
Differs from M. amblyrhinus in having the rostrum decidedly longer and the eyes much less prominent, with the space between them much less convex, etc. From M. rugicollis it is distinguished by the sides of the prothorax being less rounded, and by the more conspicuous elytral setæ, these being scarcely, or not at all, traceable on all the specimens I have seen of that species. From M. sordidus, to which at first it appears to
belong, it differs in having the sides of the rostrum gently incurved, so that the apex is not quite its narrowest part, the antennæ are somewhat stouter, prothorax less convex, with less rounded sides and elytral setæ more conspicuous. The derm is normally entirely concealed.

A specimen, also from Cunnamulla, is probably the female; it differs in being larger ( $7 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.), scales greyish, setæ more numerous on elytra, rostrum with three carinæ traceable (on the type, if present, they are entirely concealed), and abdomen more convex.

## Myllocerus fuscomaculatus, n.sp.

Black, legs of a more or less dingy red. Densely clothed with greyish-white scales, almost uniform on head, undersurface and legs, but mixed with numerous sooty spots on elytra, prothorax with a sooty stripe near each side. Prothorax and elytra with fairly numerous, feebly elevated, setæ, on the elytra usually a single row on each interstice, but some of the rows semi-double.

Mead flat between eyes; interocular fovea narrow. Eyes rather large and prominent. Rostrum almost as long as wide, sides feebly incurved to middle, base as wide as apex; with three narrow carinæ. Antennæ moderately long; first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded, base strongly bisinuate and slightly but distinctly wider than apex, which is truncate ; with dense, concealed punctures. Elytra much wider than prothorax; with rows of large, partially concealed punctures. Legs comparatively short. Length, 5 mm .
$H a b$.-Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).
The prothorax is not much but quite visibly wider at the base than the apex; regarding it as distinctly wider, it would be (in my Table) associated with M. cinerascens, from which it differs in being smaller, rostrum of different shape, prothorax less dilated to base, elytral setæ more conspicuous, etc. Regarding the prothorax as subequal at base and apex, it would be associated with M. trilineatus, from which it differs
in having the prothorax decidedly shorter, scape less, and differently, thickened at apex, and eyes more conspicuous. The femora appear to be edentate, although each is somewhat swollen at the position where a tooth would be.

## Myllocerus anoplus, n.sp.

Blackish, legs and antennæ (club excepted) reddish. Densely clothed with golden and golden-green scales.

Head gently convex. Eyes not very prominent. Rostrum short, sides gently diminishing in width to apex, carinæ not traceable. Antennæ long; scape strongly curved ; first joint oí funicle almost twice the length of second. Prothorax as long as wide, sides gently rounded, base moderately bisinuate and a trifle wider than apex, which is truncate. Elytra much wider than prothorax ; with rows of almost concealed punctures. Femora rather stout, edentate. Length, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).
A very small species, in some respects close to M. gratus, but rostrum decidely shorter, and first joint of funicle almost twice the length of second. The rostrum is much shorter than in M. trepidus and M. mastersi, the eyes are less prominent and the elytral setæ, which are not at all elevated, are much less conspicuous ; in fact the elytra at first appear to be entirely without setr, and it is only from certain directions that a feeble row may be seen on each interstice. In my Table, it would be associated with M. elegans, from which it differs in its much smaller size, shorter and differently formed rostrum, and longer prothorax. On the type, the green scales are nowhere conspicuously spotted, the golden and golden-green ones appearing to be irregularly mixed together, and giving the surface a peculiarly soft appearance; appearing almost greyishgreen to the naked eye. On the legs, they are paler than elsewhere.

## Myllocerus sulcicornis, n.sp.

Black, legs obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with whitish green scales, variegated with black.

Head gently convex. Eyes decidedly prominent. Rostrum about as long as wide, sides gently incurved to middle ; median and sublateral carinæ distinct through clothing. Antennæ rather long and thin ; scape strongly curved, lower surface distinctly grooved throughout; first joint of funicle almost as long as second and third combined, second as long as third and fourth combined. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides feebly rounded, apex straight and scarcely narrower than base; punctures almost concealed. Elytra much wider than prothorax ; striation distinct, but punctures almost or quite concealed. Femora edentate. Length, $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).
In some respects like a small pale specimen of M. chrysideus, but rostrum shorter, markings much less conspicuous, and femora edentate. M. hilli is smaller, thinner, with longer elytral setæ and rather strongly dentate femora. The elytral setæ are depressed and indistinct from above, but fairly distinct from the sides. Three vague dark lines may be traced on the prothorax ; on the elytra the dark spots are fairly numerous, and appear to start from punctures in the striæ; although they may be fairly long they do not extend across an interstice, being confined to the vicinity of the striæ.

## Myllocerus canalicornis, Lea.

Some specimens from North-West Australia (C. French) evidently belong to this species, but have the scales of a beautiful green, with, in places, a slight coppery gloss.

## Myllocerus chrysideus, Pasc. (now Hackeria).

There are two co-types of this species, before me, one of which has the scales more green than blue. Pascoe twice mentioned the front femora as dentate, but the co-types under examination have all the femora edentate. He also described the prothorax as "basi perparum bisinuatus," whereas the base is rather strongly bisinuate, although not so strongly as in several other species of the genus. It has quite distinct ocular lobes, and, consequently, belongs to the genus Hackeria;
this character, regarded as a very important one, was not even mentioned by Pascoe.

From II. viridivaria, it differs in having the head and rostrum narrower, elytra parallel-sided, and the setæ very much shorter and less erect.

Subfamily Leptopsides.
Uroleptops, n.g.
Head fairly large. Eyes rather small, ovate, widely separated. Rostrum rather stout, shorter than prothorax. Scrobes deep (except posteriorly), commencing at apex, curved round and vanishing before lower edge of eyes. Antennæ moderately long; funicle with all joints longer than wide; club elliptic ovate, moderately long. Prothorax moderately transverse, base truncate, ocular lobes distinct but not very prominent. Scutellum absent. Elytra ovate, tuberculate. Abdomen with distinct and deep sutures, but the one between first and second segments curved and rather feeble in middle. Legs moderate.

Fairly close to Leptops, near which it should be placed, but the eyes are considerably less narrow than in that genus, although certainly not circular. The rostrum has a triangular glabrous space at the apex, but it is not limited by abruptly vertical walls, as in almost all other genera of the Leptopsides. The two species described below are from mountainous parts of New South Wales and Victoria. The first species is the type of the genus.

## Uroleptops impendens, n.sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi obscurely reddish. Densely clothed with fawn-coloured or very pale brown scales, becoming still paler on undersurface, and on sides of elytra. With stout but usually depressed setæ scattered about.

Head with small, dense, concealed punctures. Rostrum slightly wider at base than at apex, sides gently incurved to middle, about base with feeble longitudinal depressions, with a narrow carina from base to between antennæ, punctures concealed except on apical triangle. Prothorax not much wider
at base than at apex, widest at apical third, surface obtusely elevated in places; with small, dense, concealed punctures. Elytra much wider than prothorax ; with rows of large punctures, appearing much smaller through clothing; first to third interstices with a large acute tubercle overhanging the posterior declivity, fifth with a fairly large, obtuse tubercle also at summit of declivity. Length (excluding rostrum), $8 \frac{1}{2}$ mm .

Hah.-Victoria: Mount Buffalo (H. J. Carter).
The large tubercle on each elytron, placed from the suture to the third interstice, appears to be almost conjoined with its fellow on the other elytron; it is considerably posterior to the one on the fifth interstice, although this also overhangs the posterior declivity. On the type they are all connected by a streak of brown scales. The two first rows of punctures on each elytron are interrupted, but not deflected, by the large tubercle, but the fourth to seventh rows are all deflected by the tubercle on the fifth interstice.

## Uroleptops impar, n.sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with light-brown, or brownish-grey scales; rather thickly interspersed with setæ, stout on the upper-surface, thinner and longer on the under-surface and legs.

Head with small, dense, concealed punctures. Rostrum not much longer than wide, as wide at apex as at base, with a partially concealed median carina ; punctures concealed except on apical triangle. Prothorax as wide at apex as at base, widest slightly in advance of the middle, obtusely elevated in places; and with dense, concealed punctures. Elytra at base not much wider than prothorax, but much wider across middle; with rows of large, partially concealed punctures; third interstice with a rather large conical tubercle at summit of posterior declivity, and deflecting the adjacent rows of punctures; fifth with a smaller one, not so conspicuously deflecting the rows. Length, $7-7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (W. E. Ray-mond)-Victorian Alps (H. J. Carter).

With four tubercles overhanging the posterior declivity, but not as in the preceding species, as the subsutural ones are much shorter and conspicuously separated. On abrasion, the prothorax is seen to be covered with numerous obtuse granules.

Mandalotus laminatipes, n.sp.
$0^{7}$. Black, legs and antennæ reddish. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, interspersed with decumbent setæ.

Rostrum with carina distinct throughout. Prothorax with large, round, partially concealed granules; with a distinct median line: E'lytra conjointly arcuate at base, sides dilated to beyond the middle; with rows of large, more or less concealed punctures ; the third and fifth interstices with subtubercular elevations. Mesosternum with a moderately projecting, notched, intercoxal process. Front coxce widely separated; front tibiæ subdentate near base, strongly curved at apex, with a wide, thin, terminal flange; hind tibir transversely multi-carinate internally. Length, 5 mm .

ㅇ. Differs in being wider, abdomen with basal segment convex in middle, intercoxal process of mesosternum feebly produced, with its apex rounded, front tibiæ less dilated near base, the apex terminated by a thin acute spur, and hind tibiæ not carinated.

Hab.-Victoria: Nar Nar Goon (H. J. Carter, from H. M. Giles).

With the mesosternal process notched as in M. incisus, but front and hind tibix very different from those of that species. The apex of each of the front tibiæ, from some directions, appears to be terminated by an acute spine, but is really terminated by a thin, flat flange, truncated at its tip.

Mandalotus emarginatus, n.sp.
$O^{7}$. Black; antennæ and tarsi of a dingy red. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, interspersed with stout decumbent setæ ; ciliation of tibiæ rather long and conspicuous, especially on the front pair.

Rostrum with carina partially concealed. l'rothorax with a distinct median line. Elytra trisinuate at base ; with rows of large, normally almost concealed punctures; third and fifth interstices subtuberculate in places. Basal segment of abdomen with a conspicuous median tubercle, second with a smaller one. Front coxce widely separated; tibiæ rather conspicuously ciliated, hind pair with a wide, shallow, subapical emargination. Length, 5 mm .

Hab.-New South Wales: Illawarra (H. W. Cox).
Allied to M. tuberculiventris, but both basal segments of abdomen tuberculate. The prothorax normally appears to be without granules, and on abrasion, at any rate on the disc, they are seen to be absent. From above or below, the hind tibiæ are seen to have a conspicuous emargination from slightly beyond the middle almost to apex, the tibiæ at the middle of the emargination being only about one-half the width that they are before it, but, from the sides, the emargination cannot be seen.

## Mandalotus arciferus, Lea.

Mr. Davey has recently taken, at Portland (Victoria), some specimens of this species, evidently in better condition than were the types. They are clothed on the upper surface with sooty scales ; with two (or four) patches of white at base of elytra, some vague whitish spots near apex of prothorax, whitish rings on femora, and whitish scales on under-surface and head.

The prothorax of the male is dilated towards, but not to, apex. The elytral tubercles are fairly distinct on some specimens, and there are two (or three) on third interstice, and two on fifth, with some very feeble ones elsewhere.

Two females have the apex of elytra with scattered spots, and one has a longitudinal ochreous spot on each side of base of prothorax. Between the eyes, there is a small granule, much smaller than on the female of M. interocularis; from the female of that species it is also distinguished by its small-
er size, comparatively wider form, and elytra with rather distinct tubercles.

> Subfamily Cylindrorhinides. Gastrocis, n.g.

//ead moderately large. Eyes large, widely separated, somewhat prominent, deeper than wide, facets of medium size. Rostrum fairly stout, shorter than prothorax. Scrobes conmencing at apex of rostrum, curved round and then directed to lower margin of eyes. Antennæ rather thin ; scape shorter than funicle; funicle with all the joints longer than wide; club elongate-elliptic, distinctly three-jointed. I'rothorax transverse, ocular lobes distinct. Scutellum minute. Elytra subovate, tuberculate. Mesosternum with sidepieces apparently soldered together. Metasternum very short, sidepieces very narrow, but in front triangularly dilated. Abdomen long. Legs rather long; front coxæ touching, middle lightly, the hind ones widely separated; femora moderately stout, edentate; tibiæ feebly mucronate, front pair curved at apex; tarsi moderately long, third joint wide, deeply bilobed.

I have seen but one specimen of the species described below, and its abdomen is remarkable. It appears to be composed of six segments, the first rather large (fully as long as meso- and metasternum combined), second short, third and fourth each but little shorter than the second, fifth slightly longer than three preceding combined, and at its base adorned with a conspicuous semidouble cushion of ochreous setr,* the sixth is almost onehalf the length of the fifth. But the sixth segment is probably the apical dorsal segment out of its usual position, $\dagger$ and, if so, the female (I presume the type to be a male) has probably the normal five segments only.

With some doubt, I refer the genus to the Cylindrorhinides and to the vicinity of Perperus; from that genus, it differs in its somewhat wider eyes, narrower metasternal episterna, shorter second segment of abdomen, and tuberculate elytra, etc.

* The front coxa are adorned with similar setæ. $\dagger$ The anal opening is visible between it and the fifth.


## Gastrocis montanus, n.sp.

Black ; scape, funicle and claws of a dingy red. Densely clothed with more or less ochreous or stramineous scales, in places becoming sooty. With numerous thin sete scattered about.

Head with dense, normally concealed punctures; with a small and narrow inter-ocular fovea. Rostrum with a distinct median carina and traces of others through clothing; with dense punctures, normally visible only at apex. Prothorax lightly transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, widest at apical third, base very little wider than apex; punctures dense and concealed; with small granules, and a feeble median carina. Elytra at base no wider than base of prothorax, sides moderately dilated to beyond the middle, and then subarcuate to apex, which is very feebly notched; with rows of large, partially concealed punctures in places deflected by tubercles; these fairly numerous on the odd interstices, but mostly small, largest of all on suture crowning the posterior declivity. Length, $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-Tasmania : Mount Wellington, in moss (A. M. Lea).
On the elytra, the scales gradually get darker from the base to the summit of the posterior declivity, which appears to be crowned with a sooty triangle, on the outer edges of which are the largest tubercles; on the declivity itself, the scales are paler than elsewhere.

## Subfamily Aterpides. <br> Rhinaria interrupta, n.sp.

Dark reddish-brown, some parts paler, some darker. Densely clothed with scales, varying from almost white to sooty; and with numerous sete.

Head with punctures concealed; with an elevation supporting a crest. Rostrum rather short, base and sides at base notched; apical portion concave, the concave part bounded behind by an irregular, distinctly elevated ridge, at the sides by narrow ridges becoming thicker, and converging towards, but not meeting at apex. Scape rather stout, about as long as three following joints combined. Prothorax as long as wide, sides strongly rounded; punctures concealed: dise with numerous small granules. Elytra
rather elongate; with regular rows of large, partially concealed punctures; interstices wide. Length, 8 mm .

Hab.-New South Wales: Clarence River (H. J. Carter).
Belongs to that section of the genus having the rostrum concave along the middle, but readily distinguished from all the previously described species by the curious, acutely elevated, transverse ridge near the base. The clothing is probably variable. On the type, it is mostly of a more or less pale fawncolour, becoming paler on parts of the under surface and of the legs. On the prothorax, there is a pale median line. On the elytra, remnants of a pale V may be traced, and there are numerous small, sooty spots. On the prothorax, undersurface, and legs, there are numerous stramineous setæ scattered about, but, on the elytra, they form an almost regular series on each interstice. There is a conspicuous crest between the eyes and partly on the base of rostrum, entire in front, curved on each side, and impressed along the iniddle. On the elytra of the type, the only granules visible are a few on the suture near the base.

## Subfamily Hylobitides. <br> Chrysophoracis, n.g.

Head not very large. Eyes of moderate size, ovate, finely faceted, widely separated, very prominent. Rostrum rather wide, shorter than prothorax, moderately curved. Scrobes deep, commencing near apex, curved round and directed to a point below the eyes, and rather abruptly terminated. Antennæ rather thin; none of the joints of funicle transverse; club elongate-ellipticovate. Prothorax about as long as wide, sides rounded, ocular lobes feeble. Scutellum distinct. Elytra much wider than base of prothorax, sides parallel, or feebly dilated to beyond the middle. Mesosternum with side-pieces of uneven width, the hind one the narrower, but as long as the other. Metasternum moderately long, side-pieces distinct, triangularly produced inwardly in front. Abdomen rather long, sutures distinct, that between first and second segments incurved to middle. Legs long; femora clavate; tibiæ denticulate on lower surface, apex feebly mucronate; tarsi elongate, third joint wide and deeply bilobed.

The type of this genus is a beautiful weevil, that occurs on Mount Wellington, and other Tasmanian mountains, at considerable elevations. It is variable in size, markings, and in the colour of its tubercles. I doubtfully associate with it another Tasmanian species, that differs in having the scrobes directed towards the lower portion of the eyes, instead of distinctly below them; this character is usually regarded as of generic and sometimes of subfamily importance, but the two species are so obviously allied, that it appears undesirable to generically separate them. The typical species has conspicuous tubercles on the prothorax and elytra, and the second species is granulate only, but in all essential generic features, except in the scrobes, they are in complete accord.

The mentum is feebly transverse, and the palpi are distinct as in other genera of Hylobiides, but it is not closely allied to any genus of the subfamily recorded from Australia, though, provisionally, it may be placed near Alphitobius; in that genus, the ocular lobes are also very feeble, but the eyes are much less prominent, the rostrum is shorter and straighter, with the scrobes narrow and terminating at the lower edge of the eyes. The Australian genera of the Hylobiides are not very numerous, but they are certainly very discordant in appearance.

## Chrysophoracis pulcher, n.sp.

§. Black, parts of legs obscurely reddish. Moderately and irregularly clothed with depressed scales, varying from white to ochreous or ochreous-brown, and usually with a golden lustre. With thin setæ scattered about, sparser and shorter on elytra, and longer and denser on legs than elsewhere.

Head with dense punctures of irregular size; with a deep interocular fovea. Rostrum with a longitudinal impression filled with scales on each side of base, between same a rather narrow ridge, gradually increasing in width till it occupies the space between antennæ, where it is longitudinally impressed; with small punctures in front, becoming larger to base. Prothorax not much wider at base than at apex, strongly convex, with numerous shining irregularly distributed granules, with four granulated tubercles across middle, and with an abbreviated
median carina. Elytra with rows of rather large, partially concealed punctures, and with numerous shining granules; third interstice with three tubercles, one near base, one beyond the middle, and the largest crowning the posterior declivity; fifth with four tubercles; each shoulder with a granulated tubercle. Undersurface with dense punctures, in many places transversely confluent. Abdomen with two basal segments large, of even length along middle, the first somewhat depressed at base, fifth slightly longer than third and fourth combined, and distinctly shorter than second. Hind femora extending to tip of abdomen. Length, $10-15 \mathrm{~mm}$.
¢. Differs in having elytra somewhat wider, legs somewhat shorter, with hind femora just passing the base of the apical segment; and abdomen more convex, but with a depression at the apex of the first segment.

Hab.-Tasmania: Mount Wellington, including the summit, on Eucalyptus saplings (H. H. D. Griffith and A. M. Lea); Mount King William iii., 4,000 feet, Frenchman's Cap and a mountain near the Jordan River (J. E. Philp).

The white scales sometimes have a silvery lustre, and occasionally are tinged with green. Many of the ochreous scales, from some directions, appear subopaque, but from others golden; others, however. appear brilliantly golden from any direction. On old and greasy specimens, all the scales appear opaque. The scales on the scutellum are white, and there is generally a distinct white spot on the middle of each elytron, at about the basal third. Two small specimens have the derm almost entirely red, with most of the tubercles and granules appearing like red sealing-wax. One of these specimens has white scales forming three spots at the base of the elytra, four about the middle, and a patch on each side. The majority of specimens have the apex of elytra very feebly produced; on some, however, they are obtusely bimucronate, and on others quite distinctly so; but this variation appears to be individual, rather than sexual.

## Chrysophoracis amplipennis, n.sp.

§. Black, elytra in parts obscurely diluted with red. Rather lightly clothed with white or greyish scales; and with thin setæ, shorter and sparser on elytra, and longer on legs than elsewhere.

Head with very dense and rather small punctures; a distinct fovea between eyes. Rostrum with dense and small punctures in front, becoming larger and subconfluent towards base; with a narrow carina from interocular fovea to between antennæ. Scrobes directed towards lower edge of eyes, but terminated before reaching same. Prothorax rather strongly convex, distinctly wider at base than at apex, with dense granules of medium and small size; with an irregular, abbreviated median carina. Elytra slightly dilated to beyond the middle, shoulders laterally prominent; with rows of fairly large, partially concealed punctures, and with numerous somewhat depressed granules ; alternate interstices moderately but distinctly elevated. Undersurface with rather dense punctures, and finely shagreened. Two basal segments of abdomen somewhat depressed in middle. Length, 10 mm .

ㅇ. Differs in being larger ( 12 mm .) and considerably wider, elytra much larger, two basal segments of abdomen gently convex, and legs somewhat shorter.

Hab.-Tasmania: Mount Wellington, including the summit (A. M. Lea).

The sides of the rostrum are flattened in front and quite glabrous there, so as to be reminiscent of the Tanyrhynchides. The type-male has a curious greyish appearance, and, in size and general appearance, is not unlike Rhinaria granulosa; the typefemale is abraded, and, owing to the greater width of her elytra, the resemblance to the species named is not so apparent. In the male, the elytra at their widest appear to be nearly twice the width of the prothorax, but the proportions are $5 \frac{1}{2}: 3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.; in the female, they appear to be considerably more than twice the width of the prothorax, but the proportions are $7 \frac{1}{2}: 4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

## Subfamily Erirhinides.

## Aoplocnemis bifasciculatus, n.sp.

Dark reddish-brown, almost black; legs and antennæ reddish, rostrum and club somewhat darker. Irregularly clothed with white scales; with a distinct black fascicle on each elytron at summit of posterior declivity.

Head with dense punctures; a shallow depression with a small central pit between eyes. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, somewhat dilated at apex, with a rather feeble medio-basal carina, and some thinner lateral ones extending almost to antennæ; basal half with rather coarse punctures, apex with much smaller ones. Antennæ inserted about one-fourth from apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle elongate, first slightly longer than second Prothorax about as long as wide, base somewhat wider than apex; with numerous rather large granules, and with a short, obtuse median carina. Elytra much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of large, subquadrate punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, obtusely granulate; tuberculate beneath fascicles. Legs long; femora subclavate. Length, $6 \frac{1}{2}$ $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-New South Wales: Mittagong (E. W. Ferguson), Colo Vale (W. W. Froggatt).

Allied to $A$. loweri, and with two fasciculate tubercles in the same positions as on that species, but punctures considerably larger, prothorax with a short but distinct median carina, and clothing very different. From A. armipennis it is still more distinct. The white scales are dense below the eyes, form three feeble lines on prothorax, and are dense just about front coxæ, clothe the scutellum, and form numerous spots on the elytra and undersurface.

## Aoplocnemis maximus, n.sp.

§. Dark reddish-brown, legs paler. Clothed with whitish scales, in places varying to stramineous.

Head with rather dense punctures; with a conspicuous interocular fovea. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, almost parallel-sided, median carina very feeble, but some distinct lateral ones extending almost to antennæ; with rather dense, irregular punctures, becoming smaller and more regular about apex. Antenne thin, inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle elongate, first slightly longer than second. Prothorax about as long as wide, base wider
than apex, median carina feeble or absent; with numerous granules, but in places granulate-punctate. Elytra much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of large, partially concealed punctures; interstices wider than punctures, with rounded or transverse granules. Legs long, femora subclavate. Length, 11-14 mm.

오. Differs in being larger, legs somewhat shorter, and abdomen more convex.

Hab.-Tasmania : Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea).
The male has the undersurface and coxæ densely clothed with snowy-white scales, a few of which have an opalescent gloss. On the upper surface, the clothing (except at sides and apex of elytra) is sparser, on the elytra mostly scales (some of which are sooty), but on the prothorax (as also on the head, rostrum, and legs) mostly more or less elongated setæ. On the female, the clothing is more stramineous than white. The species is the largest of the subfamily hitherto recorded from Australia; the largest female before me measures $16 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$., including its extended rostrum.

## Rhachiodes.

In the Table of Erirhinides given by Mr. Blackburn, this genus, with Olancea, is separated from the others by the "scrobes abruptly turned under the rostrum."

Examining the sides of the rostrum of $R$. granulipes, $R$. strenuus, and $R$. bicaudatus (which are certainly congeneric), the scape is seen to be inserted fairly close to its apex, and the scrobe to be bifid, the lower fork turning under the rostrum before the eye is reached, but the upper fork continued until it touches the eye. The lower fork is rather narrower than the upper one, and usually receives the scape. The upper fork is sometimes partially concealed by clothing, but, when looked for, is always plainly visible.

The scrobes of Encosmia cornuta are much the same, but that species was referred to Encosmia "with considerable hesitation," instead of to Rhaciodes, as its eyes are coarsely faceted, and claws divaricate, and Mr. Blackburn regarded the claws as of primary importance in the subfamily.

## Rhaciodes aurifer, n.sp.

Dark reddish-brown, almost black, appendages paler. Somewhat irregularly clothed with more or less golden scales, but, on the elytra, condensed into distinct and usually rounded spots. Each tubercle with a fascicle of dark setæ.

Head with dense, round punctures. Eyes large and with rather coarse facets. Rostrum long, moderately curved, rather thin; punctures much as on head. I'rothorax slightly longer than wide, sides rounded in middle, base and apex subequal; with dense, partially concealed punctures. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax, base shallowly arcuate, shoulders somewhat rounded, sides feebly decreasing in width to beyoud the middle, and then strongly rounded; with regular rows of large punctures, in places partially concealed; with a strong fascicle-crowned tubercle on each side near apex. Legs long; femora stout; four front tibiæ distinctly curved; claws divergent. Length, $3 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Mab. - New South Wales: Tweed River (A. M. Lea).
In its divergent claws, this species agrees with Rluaciodes, but, in its coarsely faceted eyes and general appearance, with Encosmia cornuta. It is referred to Rhaciodes, as its scrobes are exactly as in that genus; in which the facets of the eyes are somewhat variable. In general appearance, it is fairly close to $E$. cornuta, but the spots are more numerous and differently disposed. They are of irregular size and distribution, the largest and most rounded being one on each side just before the middle, and one on the suture just beyond the middle. The type has its left scape resting in the upper fork of the scrobe, but the right one in the lower fork.

## Empolis abacetus, n.sp.

§. Black, antennæ and claws of a dingy red. Moderately clothed with scales and stout setæ.

Head with crowded punctures. Rostrum rather long, thin, and curved; with dense punctures; with three narrow carinæ from antennæ to base. Antennæ thin, inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax somewhat wider than long,
sides strongly rounded, base distinctly wider than apex; with dense, round punctures, and with a vague median carina. Elytra much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of large punctures in deep striæ; interstices wider than striæ, with numerous partially concealed granules and punctures. Second segment of abdomen distinctly shorter than fifth, the latter with a wide shallow impression. Length, $4 \frac{1}{4}-5 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.

아. Differs in having the second segment of abdomen slightly longer than fifth, and the latter with the shallow impression much smaller.

Hab. - New South Wales (Macleay Museum), Goulburn (T. G. Sloane).

Close to E. granulatus, but with the clothing condensed into spots in places. From E. niveodispersus, it differs in the clothing on the interstices being less setose in character, and by the total absence of snowy scales from the striæ. From a co-type of $E$. angustatus, it differs in being larger and wider, prothorax more strongly rounded in middle, and the elytral scales stouter and less setose. The two females before me have the rostrum and legs obscurely diluted with red. On the elytra, the scales are mostly stramineous or subochreous, and give the surface a somewhat spotted appearance, but there are numerous sooty scales, that, owing to their resemblance to the derm, are very easily overlooked. On the prothorax, the paler scales are condensed to form three feeble lines. On the undersurface and legs, the clothing is almost uniformly whitish.

## Empolis squamosus, n.sp.

و. Black; rostrum, antennæ, and legs of a more or less dingy red. Densely clothed with dull, pale ochreous scales, variegated with small, sooty spots; on undersurface, scales mostly of a dull bluish-white.

Head with crowded concealed punctures. Rostrum long, thin, and curved; with numerous punctures, clearly defined in front, concealed about base, and sublineate in arrangement behind antennæ; from antennæ to base with a rather feeble median carina. Antennæ thin, inserted about two-fifths from apex of
rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides moderately rounded, base slightly wider than apex; punctures normally concealed. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of large, partially concealed punctures, each containing a scale; interstices wider than striæ, their sculpture concealed. Second segment of abdomen slightly longer than fifth. Length, 4 mm .

Mab.-Victoria: Somerville (A. M. Lea).
Readily distinguished from all others of the genus by the clothing, which consists of true scales, even on the undersurface and legs The small sooty spots are more numerous on the elytra than elsewhere.

## Meriphus lateroalbus, n.sp.

Of a dingy castaneous; head, club, scutellum, parts of undersurface and of legs somewhat darker; elytra with rather numerous, feeble spots. Irregularly clothed with whitish scales, dense on sides of prothorax and of mesosternum, and moderately dense on apical half of elytra.

Head elongate; with dense, partially concealed punctures. Rostrum long, almost straight; with dense punctures, becoming linear in arrangement, and separated by feeble ridges behind antenne. These inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax small, base much wider than apex, slightly longer than width of base; with dense punctures, in places concealed; with a feeble median carina. Elytra much wider than prothorax and almost thrice as long; with rows of rather large punctures, in light striæ; interstices with fine punctures, the odd ones (including suture) with rows of setiferous granules. Undersurface with dense more or less concealed punctures. Femora stout, strongly and acutely dentate. Length, $3 \frac{1}{2}-3 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Mab.-Tasmania: Launceston(A. M. Lea)-New South Wales: Sydney(R. Helms).

In general appearance, fairly close to $M$. gramulatus, but prothorax with two longitudinal stripes instead of four, and elytra somewhat narrower and otherwise different.

## Misophrice setosa, n.sp.

Black; elytra of a dingy reddish-castaneous, with .the base, suture, and margins feebly infuscated; antennæ in parts diluted with red. Densely clothed with silvery-white scales, but parts of elytra glabrous; and with numerous long, more or less erect, stiff, black setæ.

Rostrum comparatively short (shorter than prothorax), feebly curved, base grooved and punctured. Prothorax about as long as wide, sides evenly rounded, base scarcely wider than apex; punctures normally concealed. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of rather large punctures in shallow strix. Length, 2 mm .

Hab. -New South Wales: Sydney (A. M. Lea).
With the stiff bristles of M. hispida, but narrower than that species, clothing very different, and elytra partly red. On the elytra, the whitish scales are dense on the suture, base, and margins, and almost or entirely absent elsewhere; but this may be due to partial abrasion. On the prothorax, the setæ are more numerous than elsewhere, but they extend to the base of the rostrum. On the legs, there are numerous distinct ones, but they are shorter than on the upper surface. There is but one specimen (whose sex is doubtful) now before me, but there is a somewhat larger one (also from Sydney) in the Australian Museum.

Misophrice V-alba, n.sp.
Reddish-brown, appendages somewhat paler. Densely but somewhat irregularly clothed with scales, varying from white to stramineous or ochreous.

Rostrum moderately long and curved, basal half with fine ridges, and dense, partially concealed punctures; elsewhere shining, and with rows of small punctures. Prothorax feebly transverse, sides lightly rounded, base distinctly wider than apex; with dense, partially concealed punctures. Elytra elongate-subcordate, wider than prothorax, shoulders rounded, sides subparallel to beyond the middle; with rows of fairly large but usually concealed punctures. Length, $2 \frac{1}{2}-3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-South Australia: Adelaide (H. H. D. Griffith)—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

Differs from M. squamiventris in being larger, the clothing of the upper surface opaque, white markings different, and leaving portions of the derm exposed, rostrum stouter, and eyes distinctly larger. From M. variabilis, it differs in having the prothorax larger in proportion, and the elytra not at all dilated posteriorly. M. argentuta and M. alternata have setose elytra; all the other described species are very much smaller. On the elytra, most of the scales are uniformly stramineous or ochreous, with white ones forming an irregular V (the V starting on each side just beyond the shoulder, and terminating on the suture just before the middle), and rather densely clothing the apex: on the prothorax (which has thinner clothing than the elytra), two pale lines are usually distinct. On the head, sides, and undersurface, the scales usually have a golden gloss, but sometimes silvery, or even greenish. The four typical specimens present no distinct sexual differences.

## Misophrice amplipennis, n.sp.

Black; elytra, parts of rostrum and of antennæ, and legs (except tarsi) of a more or less dingy reddish-brown. Densely clothed with white or whitish seales.

Rostrum long, thin, and moderately curved; basal half with fine ridges, and rows of distinct punctures, the latter continued to apex but becoming smaller beyond antenne. Prothorax distinctly transverse, base somewhat wider than apex; with dense, more or less concealed punctures. Elytra comparatively wide, base wider than prothorax, sides gently dilated to beyond the middle, and then widely rounded to apex; with rows of fairly large punctures, close together but partially concealed. Length, . $2-3 \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab. - South Australia : Adelaide (H. H. D. Griftith).
A moderately large species, allied to M.squamiventris, but elytra more dilated posteriorly, and upper surface with non-variegated clothing Numerous specimens were taken near Henley Beach. On the sides and undersurface, the scales usually have a greenish or golden gloss. On the elytra, they occasionally have a vague golden tinge. On the suture and fifth interstice, they are usually more closely placed than elsewhere, giving the surface (to
the naked eye) a vaguely lined appearance, but, on slight abrasion, this appearance is obscured. Most of the prothoracic scales are quite as stout as those on the elytra, but they are placed transversely. The male differs from the female in being somewhat smaller and darker, two basal segments of abdomen less convex, elytra less dilated posteriorly, and rostrum somewhat shorter.

## Misophrice griffithi, n.sp.

Black, part of rostrum reddish, antennæ obscurely diluted with red in parts; legs (except tarsi) reddish in female, very obscurely diluted with red in male. Densely clothed with brilliant green or golden-green scales.

Rostrum long, thin, and moderately curved; basal half with fine ridges; with rows of punctures, concealed near base, and fine in front. Prothorax moderately transverse, base somewhat wider than apex; with dense, normally almost concealed punctures. Elytra elongate, base distinctly wider than prothorax, sides almost parallel to beyond the middle; with rows of large, partially concealed punctures. Length, $2-2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab. -South Australia : Adelaide (H. H. D. Griffith).
An extremely beautiful species, to which I attach Mr. Grififth's name with great pleasure. It is allied to M. gloriosa, but differs in being somewhat narrower, scales more uniformly metallic, and clothing the suture to the base, etc. On the upper surface, these are occasionally almost golden, but usually golden-green, the green usually more pronounced on the elytra than on the prothorax. On the prothorax, the clothing consists of true scales, but they are somewhat smaller, and not quite so rounded as those on the elytra. The sexual differences are very slight; the male is usually smaller than the female, its rostrum is slightly shorter (but still decidedly long), and the basal segments of abdomen less convex. Mr. Grittith took numerous specimens, at the head of Coromandel Valley, on Casuarina stricta.

Misophrice nigriceps, n.sp.
Of a pale dingy castaneous; head, club, part of funicle, scutellum, meso- and metasternum and tarsi black or infuscated.

Moderately clothed with whitish or stramineous depressed setæ, denser, paler, and more squamose in character on sides of sterna, and sparser on abdomen, than elsewhere.

Rostrum moderately long, thin, and lightly curved; basal twofifths with fine ridges, and rows of punctures, the latter continued to, but becoming sinaller towards, apex. Prothorax moderately transverse, base not much wider than apex; with fairly large but partially concealed punctures. Elytra at base somewhat wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated or alnost parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of comparatively small, partially concealed punctures. Basal segments of abdomen flattened across middle. Length, $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).
The clothing at first appears more like pubescence than scales, and this, with the pale prothorax, render the species easy of recognition. 11. oblonga, which in colour is very similar, is less parallel-sided, and has different clothing. In shape it approaches some of the varieties of M. amplicollis and M. vicina, but the elytra are entirely without dark markings, even the suture not being distinctly infuscated, although perhaps a triffe darker than the adjacent parts. On the two typical specimens, there are no glittering scales; on the prothorax, the clothing is transversely or obliquely placed, with, consequently, a fairly distinct median line. On the elytra, in addition to the depressed setæ, there are some curved ones, not closely applied to the derm, so that they are fairly distinct from the sides, although they are not suberect.

## Misophrice evanida, n.sp.

Of a pale, dingy testaceous; head, most of antennæ, scutellum, base and suture of elytra, with a subapical spot on each side, sides of meso- and of metasternum, and the tarsi more or less deeply infuscated. Rather sparsely clothed with whitish depressed setæ.

Rostrum moderately long, thin, and curved; with rows of punctures, separated by feeble ridges on basal half, elsewhere smaller but still seriate in arrangement. Prothorax distinctly transverse, base somewhat wider than apex; with fairly dense
and rather large punctures, usually distinct through clothing. Elytia slightly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of fairly large punctures. Length, 1 mm .
//ab.-New South Wales: Glenfield (A. M. Lea).
With the exception of $M$. minima, the smallest known species of the genus, but much like $M$. vicina in miniature. The difference between 1 and $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$. does not seem much on paper, but when specimens of this species and of M. vicina are placed side by side, the latter appear to be very considerably the larger. The subapical spot on each elytron is on the fifth interstice, and is fairly distinct on one specimen, but just traceable on the other. On neither is the clothing anywhere metallic. The two typical specimens, whose sex is doubtful, were beaten from Casuarinas growing on the banks of George's River.

## Misophrice minima, n.sp.

Black, abdomen and parts of antennæ and of legs obscurely reddish. Moderately clothed with bluish-green scales; abdomen almost entirely glabrous.

Rostrum almost the length of prothorax, moderately thin and lightly curved, punctures and ridges somewhat as in preceding species. Prothorax feebly transverse, base slightly wider than apex, punctures partially concealed. Elytra very little wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of rather large, partially concealed punctures. Length, $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).
Somewhat like M. parallela, but not half the size of that species, and with legs not entirely dark. It is the smallest known species of the genus, and perhaps the smallest weevil in Australia. The derm of the elytra, at a glance, appears to be black, but, on examination, it is seen to be obscurely diluted with red, somewhat as on the darker specimens of $M$. inconstans. It is, however, very much smaller than any specimen of that species before me, and differs in other respects. The scales on the elytra appear to form quite regular lines on the interstices. The sex of the type is doubtful.

## Thechia latipennis, n.sp.

Black, rostrum and antennæ obscurely diluted with red in parts. Densely clothed with white scales, on the upper surface mottled with sooty.

Head with dense, partially concealed punctures. Rostrum fairly stout, lightly curved, about as long as prothorax; apical half with rather small but clearly defined punctures, becoming larger towards base, where they are seriate in arrangement, separated by feeble ridges and partially concealed. Prothorax moderately transverse, apex somewhat narrowed, but basal twothirds parallel-sided; with a feeble median carina; with dense, partially concealed punctures. Elytra much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of fairly large, almost concealed punctures. Abdomen moderately convex, but somewhat flattened across middle. Legs rather stout. Length, 3 mm .

Hab. - West Australia : Swan River (A. M. Lea).
Considerably larger and wider than, and very differently clothed from, either 'T'. pygmcea or T'. cinerascens; in general appearance, something like a large $C y d m c a$. On the sides of the elytra, the white scales are in the majority, but, towards the suture, the sooty patches cover most of the surface. On the disc of the prothorax, the sooty scales(or setæ) are also in the majority. On the undersurface, the scales frequently have a golden or greenish glitter: on the legs, they are mostly dull white, but a few have a silvery lustre.

## Thechia bimaculata, n.sp.

I) ull red, a round postmedian spot on each elytron black, suture somewhat infuscated. Head, most of rostrum, undersurface, and legs very densely clothed with white or whitish scales, similar scales on sides and along middle of prothorax, and forming numerous irregular spots on elytra.

Head with punctures entirely concealed. Rostrum about as long as prothorax, not very thin, lightly curved, apical fourth shining and with distinct punctures, these elsewhere concealed. Prothorax lightly transverse; punctures dense but in places con-
cealed. Elytra slightly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of rather large, partially concealed punctures. Legs rather short and stout. Length, $2-2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab - West Australia : Swan and Vasse Rivers (A. M. Lea).
Allied to T'. pygmeea, but somewhat larger, clothing of undersurface and of legs even denser, and elytra with two conspicuous black spots.

## Subfamily Apionides. <br> Apion hoblere, n.sp.

§. Black; apical half of rostrum (but not the tip), femora and tibiæ flavous, antennæ somewhat darker. Moderately densely clothed with short greyish-white pubescence, with a large subquadrate patch of darker pubescence on elytra.

Head with partially concealed sculpture. Rostrum about the length of prothorax, moderately stout, lightly curved; apical half narrower than basal half, and with smaller but not concealed punctures. Antennæ inserted about one-third from base of rostrum. Prothorax lightly transverse, sides moderately rounded; punctures almost entirely concealed. Elytra rather strongly striate-punctate, punctures suboblong but partially concealed; interstices with numerous concealed punctures. Length (excluding rostrum), $1 \frac{1}{3}-1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

ㅇ. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer, thinner, and less dilated to base, with the apical half more reddish than flavous.

Hab.-Queensland : Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).
In general appearance, very close to $A$. condensatum, but slightly smaller, and with the elytral clothing somewhat different; in the present species, the darker markings are sharply defined, both laterally and posteriorly, and form an irregular square on the basal half, the pale scales at the base and towards apex nowhere being interrupted beyond the dark marking, so that the apical two-fifths are uniformly clothed with pale scales. On $A$. condensatum, the summit of the posterior declivity has conspicuous white clothing, but, immediately to the rear of this, it
is darker. That on the prothorax is somewhat darker on the middle than on the sides. Mrs. Hobler has taken an abundance of specimens.

## Subfamily Tychiddes.

Eudela.
Pascoe, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 1885, p. 237.
This genus was referred to the T'ychiides, by Pascoe, despite its simple claws. There are, before me, two specimens sent by Dr. Gestro as cotypes of Eudela rufescens, and with a label "Borneo, Sarawak, 1865-66. Coll. G. Doria."* They are evidently sexes of one species, as the antennæ are inserted at about one-fourth from the apex of rostrum on one specimen (presumably the male), and not much nearer apex than base on the other (presumably the female). But neither has dentate femora, whereas, in the generic diagnosis, Pascoe said "Femora compressa, dentata." As the specimens agree so well with the descriptions in other respects, however, I wrote to Mr. Arrow, of the British Museum : "I have two specimens sent by Dr. Gestro as cotypes of Eudela rufescens; but they differ from the description in having the femora edentate. I would be glad, therefore, if you would examine the type, and let me know if its femora are really dentate. Also how is the prothorax carinate? My specimens have the extreme outer margins acute, whereas Pascoe said 'Prothorax . . . . ad latera carinatus,' and again, 'the sharp elevated line or carina on each side of the prothorax.'"

In reply, Mr. Arrow wrote: "I have examined the type of Eudela rufescens. I find that Pascoe's description is quite correct. All the femora are toothed, the four posterior ones very bluntly, and the front ones acutely. Also, the prothorax is flattened, and the lateral edges are sharp or carinate as in the African genera Antliarhinus and Platymerus."

It would appear, therefore, that the specimens sent by Dr. Gestro are not E. rufescens, but a species closely resembling it

[^0]in size, colour, and in the curious prothoracic margins. I believe that they belong to Eudela, as several Queensland weevils, which I consider to be congeneric with them, differ in the femora as follows :-
E. Alavipennis. All femora edentate.
E. armicollis and E. atra. Four hind femora dentate, the others edentate.
$E$. castanea. All femora strongly dentate.

## Eudela armicollis, n.sp.

§. Head, rostrum, antennæ, prothorax and legs of a more or less dingy castaneous; elsewhere black, abdomen sometimes obscurely diluted with red posteriorly. Head sometimes feebly infuscated between eyes. Moderately densely clothed with short pubescence, almost white on lower surface, darker on upper.

Head rather small; with dense and rather small clearly defined punctures. Eyes large and latero-frontal. Rostrum rather thin about the length of prothorax, lightly curved; with dense punctures, subseriately arranged behind antennæ. Antennæ moderately thin, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum; scape about as long as funicle; basal joint of funicle rather stout, about as long as three following combined, second somewhat longer but no wider than third; club rather briefly elliptic, subcontinuous with funicle. Prothorax flattened, strongly transverse, base widely rounded and twice the width of apex, each side strongly ridged from base, the ridge terminating in a distinct tooth, slightly nearer apex than base; with very dense, clearly defined punctures, somewhat larger than on head. Scutellum small, with distinct punctures. Elytra not much wider than prothorax, sides gently rounded, each strongly separately rounded at apex; with rows of distinct but not very large punctures, in narrow striæ; interstices much wider than striæ, with small and dense punctures. Undersurface with dense, and rather small punctures. Basal segment of abdomen flattened in middle. Pygidium large, sides encroached upon by apical segments. Legs stout; four hind femora obtusely dentate. Length, $3 \frac{1}{4}-3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.
\$. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer, thinner, and with smaller punctures; prothorax with the sides less acutely ridged, and the ridges not dentate in front; abdomen evenly convex, and legs somewhat thinner.

Hab.-Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen and H. Hacker), Warrior Island (Macleay Museum).

This species differs from the specimens sent to me as $E$. rufescens, in the carina on each side of the prothorax being abruptly terminated in a tooth in the male; the tooth, however, varies in size, on some specimens being little more than a slight swelling, whilst on others it is acute. The female has the lateral ridge less acute, and not terminated in a tooth. The legs are sometimes almost flavous.

Eudela atra, n.sp.
Black, antennæ and tarsi reddish, tibiæ, tips of femora and of rostrum obscurely diluted with red. Moderately densely clothed with short pubescence, mostly white or whitish, but on the elytra darker.

Rostrum and antennæ somewhat thinner than in preceding species. Prothorax with sides somewhat compressed on basal half, but not acutely ridged; otherwise, and the elytra as in preceding species. Undersurface and legs much the same. Length, $3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab. - Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).
The type is evidently a female of a species closely allied to the preceding one, from which it differs in its black prothorax, rostrum, and partly black legs. The prothorax has the sides near the base moderately sharp, but elsewhere rounded. On both species, the elytral pubescence from some directions appears to be ashen, and from other directions brownish.

## Eudela castanea, n.sp.

Pale reddish-castaneous, legs still paler. Rather densely clothed with short, stramineous pubescence, becoming paler and finer on undersurface.

Head rather small, punctures almost concealed. Eyes large .and latero-frontal. Rostrum not very thin, parallel-sided, moder-
ately curved, about the length of prothorax; with dense punctures, clearly defined in front, subseriately arranged and partially concealed behind antennæ. Antennæ rather short; scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, and slightly longer than funicle; basal joint of funicle stout and rather long; club rather short. Prothorax moderately transverse, lightly convex, sides strongly rounded, base about once and one-half the width of apex; with dense, partially concealed punctures. Scutellum small. Elytra decidedly wider than prothorax, sides gently rounded, each feebly separately rounded at apex; with rows of distinct punctures, in narrow striæ; interstices much wider than striæ, with dense punctures. Undersurface with dense punctures, smaller along middle than on sides. Pygidium moderately large. Legs stout; femora strongly and acutely dentate. Length, $3-3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-Queensland: Wolfram Camp, near Cairns (H. Hacker).
The simple prothoracic margins and strongly dentate femora are at variance with the preceding species; but I am averse to proposing a new genus for the species, as, in many respects, it is certainly very close to them.

## Eudela flavipennis, n.sp.

Pale castaneous, elytra (suture excepted) and legs still paler. Rather sparsely clothed with whitish pubescence; seriately arranged on elytra.

Head small; with dense, partially concealed punctures. Eyes large and latero-frontal. Rostrum rather thin and moderately curved, parallel-sided, about the length of prothorax; with dense punctures; basal two-thirds with a distinct median carina. Antennæ rather short, inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum; scape about the length of funicle; club short. Prothorax moderately convex, strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, base almost truncate and much wider than apex, with dense, fairly large and sharply defined punctures. Scutellum small. Elytra not much wider than prothorax, sides gently rounded, and separately rounded at apex; with regular rows of small but distinct punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices much wider than seriate punctures, with numerous small
punctures. Undersurface with small punctures. Legs moderately stout; femora edentate. Length, $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-Queensland : Kuranda (G. E. Bryant).
Much smaller than the other species here referred to Eudela. The pygidium, although not very large, is quite distinct, and is evidently not accidentally exposed, as the elytra are separately rounded. The sides of the prothorax of the type are not ridged at the base; but this may be a sexual character. The series of punctures on the elytra are distinct but apparently not in strix. In general appearance, the species resembles a rather wide Apion.

## Subfamily Prionomerides.

This subfamily has not been previously recorded as Australian. Two characters in combination render it easy of recognition: the femora (at any rate the front pair) strongly dentate with the teeth serrated, and the claws appendiculate. The species now referred to the subfamily has a singular resemblance to species of the genus Meriphus.

## Meripherinus, ng.

Head rather small. Eyes moderately large, widely separated, moderately faceted, oblong-elliptic. Rostrum long and thin. Antennæ thin; funicle seven-jointed; club rather loosely jointed. Prothorax small, without ocular lobes. Scutellum distinct. Elytra large, much wider than prothorax. Four basal segments of abdomen drawn backwards at sides. Legs long; femora stout, each with a large triangular tooth; tibiæ thin; claws strongly appendiculate.

In Pascoe's Table of the Prionomerides,* this genus would be associated with Themeropsis, from the description of which it differs in the eyes being rather widely separated, front tibiæ not strongly arcuate; second segment of abdomen considerably longer than the third or fourth, etc.

Meripherinus fimbriatus, n.sp. (Plate lxxvi., fig.6).
Reddish-flavous, legs paler; tip of rostrum, club, serrations of femoral teeth, and claws black. Moderately clothed with de

[^1]pressed, stramineous setæ, becoming paler and more squamose in character on undersurface.

Head rather elongate, with small, dense punctures; a narrow interocular impression. Rostrum twice as long as head and prothorax combined, lightly curved, sides slightly dilated to apex and less noticeably so to base; with a distinct median carina, and two smaller ones on each side from base to middle; a narrow impression between antennæ, apical half with small punctures. Antennæ inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle elongate, but none transverse. Prothorax small, slightly wider than long, sides rounded, base and apex truncate, shallowly transversely impressed near apex, and less distinctly so near base ; with small, dense punctures Elytra almost twice the width of prothorax, not once and one-half as long as wide, shoulders prominent; with regular rows of fairly large deep punctures; interstices with numerous small, setiferous granules, more numerous on the odd than the even ones. Second segment of abdomen as long as third and fourth combined. Legs long; femora strongly clavate, each with a strong, serrated and fimbriated tooth; tibiæ thin, hind pair rather strongly arched at base. Length, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ (rostrum $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ) mm .

Hab.-New South Wales: Richmond River (A. J. Coates).
This species has many curious resemblances to several species of Meriphus, although the strongly appendiculate claws forbid its being placed even in the same subfamily. The appendix to each claw is large and angular, but is so placed that, from certain directions, each claw-joint appears $\mathrm{t} \boldsymbol{0}$ be terminated by four short claws of even size.

## Subfamily Haplonycides.

## Haplonyx multicolor, n.sp.

Dark reddish-brown, in places almost black, legs reddish. Clothing variegated.

Rostrum long, subcylindrical, rather lightly curved, with partially concealed punctures, not visibly carinate. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, the length equal to the width at apex; punctures partially concealed. Elytra distinctly wider than pro-
thorax, slightly longer than wide; with regular rows of large, partially concealed punctures; interstices with dense punctures. Femora stout, acutely dentate, the front pair with a small tooth in emargination; four front tibiæ rather strongly curved. Length, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).
The bases of the femora, sterna, and parts of head and of rostrum are almost black, the antennæ are distinctly darker than the legs, but the tarsi are almost as dark. The clothing varies from almost white, through ochreous, to black. Between the eyes, there is a distinct ochreous spot. On the prothorax, there is a dark, sharply limited, medio-basal triangle, with two minute black fascicles at its tip; there are also two similar fascicles at the apex. The sides are rather densely clothed with ochreous scales. On the elytra, there are some white or whitish scales on each side, close to the scutellum, and forming a rather vague median fascia (fairly wide at suture, and very narrow towards the sides). Behind the scutellum is a depressed fascicle of ochreous and sooty scales. On the fifth interstice, there are two fascicles: one just before the middle, the other just after; the latter is slightly the smaller, and, from it, a vague whitish line can be traced to the apex. On the undersurface and legs, the scales are white or whitish. I have seen but the type, evidently a female in perfect condition; but probably older specimens will have the clothing less conspicuously variegated.

## Haplonyx nigrolineatus, n.sp.

Reddish-brown, rostrum and club somewhat darker. Rather densely clothed with ochreous, varied with white and sooty scales.

Rostrum long, subcylindrical, almost straight; with dense punctures, distinct in front, but partially concealed elsewhere. Prothorax not much wider than long, and, at apex, distinctly narrower than long; punctures partially concealed. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax, slightly longer than wide; with regular rows of rather large, partially concealed punctures; interstices with dense and almost concealed punctures. Femora stout,
apparently unidentate; tibiæ rather wide, the four front ones bisinuate on lower surface. Length, 4 mm .

Hab.-Victoria: Flemington, from a gall on Leptospermum (IV. W. Froggatt).

An unusually distinct species. On the head, undersurface, and legs, the clothing is ochreous, feebly variegated with whitish. On the prothorax (which is without fascicles), there are three obscure lines of dark scales, commencing at the base, and conioined at apex (from in front, they appear to form a tridentshaped mark); towards each side are some spots of white scales. On the elytra are numerous spots of white scales, and numerous small black fascicles; on the third and fifth interstices, the fascicles are so close together that they appear to form distinct black lines, from near the base to the apical fourth. I have seen a specimen, not now before me, from Sydney, in Mr. Cox's Collection.

## Subfamily Baridildes. <br> Baris transversicollis, n.sp.

Black, somewhat shining. With whitish scales condensed into spots on each corner of prothorax, on the elytra forming an irregular median fascia, a spot on third interstice at base; and dense on side-pieces of meso- and of metasternum. Undersurface and legs with regular whitish scales; elsewhere almost or quite glabrous.

Head with minute punctures. Rostrum long, strongly curved, somewhat gibbous and thickened about base; upper surface with rather small punctures about base, becoming minute to apex, sides behind antennæ with rather coarse punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, basal half parallel-sided, then strongly rounded to apex, which is about half the width of base; with dense and fairly large punctures, somewhat sparser in middle than elsewhere. Elytra not much wider than prothorax, base strongly trisinuate, apex of each separately rounded; with narrow, deep striæ; interstices with rather large irregular punctures, becoming smaller and regular posteriorly. Prosternum not longi-
tudinally impressed. Pygidium rather large. Femora rather stout, edentate. Length, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-Queensland: Coen River (H. Hacker).
Allied to B. leucospila, but with the markings somewhat different, and prothoracic punctures much smaller. This and the following species belong to the fifth group of the genus (as defined in Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1906, p.84).

## Baris longicollis, n.sp.

Black, shining. White scales condensed to form a stripe on each side of prothorax, two interrupted fasciæ on elytra (one at base, the other beyond the middle), and a spot near each eye, and another on each side of metasternum; elsewhere sparsely clothed or glabrous.

Head and rostrum much as in preceding species. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides almost regularly diminishing in width from base to apex; with dense punctures of moderate size. Elytra with outlines and striæ as in preceding species; punctures of moderate size or rather small. I'rosternum, pygidium, and femora as in preceding species. Length, 4 mm .

Hab.-Queensland: Cairns (J. A. Anderson).
Allied to the preceding species, but the prothorax decidedly longer, and the white scales on base of elytra not confined to the second interstice. The punctures on the first interstice are in a quite regular row to near the apex; on some of the others, they also form a single row for part of their lengths; but, on most of the interstices, they are irregular, and especially about the base and apex.

## Subfamily Cossonides.

## Notiosomus xanthorrheete, n.sp.

Black, shining; appendages of a dark dingy red, legs sometimes almost black.

Herd shining, and with minute punctures at base, elsewhere with dense punctures, not very large but clearly defined; interocular fovea rather small, but deep and distinct. Rostrum rather long, feebly narrowed between antennæ and base, where
the punctures are as between eyes, on apical portion somewhat smaller and denser. Prothorax somewhat convex, sides rounded and dilated towards, but not to, base; with rather dense, sharply defined punctures of moderate size; median impunctate line not at all, or scarcely, traceable. Elytra slightly wider than prothorax at its widest, parallel-sided to apical third; with rows of rather deep punctures, in narrow striæ; interstices wider than strix, with rows of minute but fairly distinct punctures, becoming denser and larger posteriorly. Length, $5-6 \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-New South Wales: National Park, and Sydney (H. J. Carter, and A. M. Lea).

In general appearance, close to $N$. rugosipennis, but rather more robust and more shiny, head and rostrum with larger and more clearly defined punctures, and the punctures elsewhere generally somewhat larger; interocular fovea larger, and elytra not transversely wrinkled, except to a slight extent near apex. The rostrum is stouter in one sex than in the other. The species occurs in dry flowering-stems of Xanthorrhoea.

## Notiosomus maximus, n.sp.

Black, shining; appendages very obscurely diluted with red.
Head almost impunctate at base; with dense and rather coarse punctures behind eyes, sparser and somewhat smaller, but clearly defined elsewhere; interocular fovea deep and distinct. Rostrum about two-thirds the length of prothorax, slightly curved, feebly dilated from base to apex; basal half with punctures as between eyes, but coarser at sides; in front, somewhat smaller and denser. Prothorax about once and one-half as long as greatest width, which is near the base, subapical constriction quite as distinct across middle as on sides; sides with dense and rather coarse punctures, base with very similar punctures, but somewhat smaller and sparser elsewhere; median line not traceable. Elytra wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to apical fourth; with rows of deep pnnctures in narrow striæ; interstices wider than striæ, each with a row of minute punctures, becoming larger posteriorly and crowded about apex. Length, 7 mm .

Mab.-Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).

Considerably larger than N. major, with smaller punctures, rostrum longer and more dilated in front. The front of the prothorax, at first glance, appears to be part of the head, owing to the unusually deep subapical constriction.

Aphanocorynes semirufirostris, n.sp.
Black, somewhat shining, apical half of rostrum, antennæ, and legs reddish.

Head impunctate at base, with small and not very dense, but distinct, punctures elsewhere; interocular fovea very feeble. Rostrum rather wide and somewhat flattened, somewhat narrowed from antennæ to base, almost parallel-sided in front of same; punctures much as on head between eyes, but becoming smaller and denser in front. Prothorax flat, sides rather strongly inflated from near apex to near base; punctures slightly stronger than those between eyes, becoming denser on sides; with a vague medio-basal impression, from which a vague impunctate line is traceable to the subapical constriction Elytra scarcely wider than widest part of prothorax, parallel-sided to apical fourth ; with rows of not very large punctures, in narrow striæ; interstices much wider than strix, with small punctures and fine transverse impressions. Length, $3 \frac{1}{2}-4 \mathrm{~mm}$.

## Hub. - West Australia: Darling Ranges.

In general appearance, close to Notiosomus rugosipennis, and with very similar elytral sculpture, but rostrum shorter and wider, abdomen of male more deeply impressed along middle of two basal segments, and apical segment very different. From $A$. depressus, it differs in being smaller, rostrum shorter, with the apical half nearly always paler than the basal half, prothorax less inflated near the base, etc. The elytra appear to be somewhat wrinkled, each of the fine transverse impressions connecting two punctures in adjacent striæ; and there is, usually, one between each of the minute punctures on the interstices, so that these seem to he divided into small squares, each with a central puncture; but, towards the apex, the transverse impressions and fine punctures are more crowded and irregular. The rostrum of the male is somewhat wider than that of the female, and the two
basal segments of abdomen are conspicuously impressed along the middle, while the apical one has a conspicuous semidouble fovea. In the female, the basal segments are flat in middle, and the apical one is evenly convex. The species occurs in abundance in dry flowering-stems of species of Xanthorrhcea.

## Cossonus I-nitidus, n.sp.

Piceous-brown, some parts almost black, appendages paler.
Head with dense, clearly defined punctures; a small interocular fovea, vaguely connected with a longitudinal impression on rostrum. Rostrum wide, between antennæ and base about as long as wide, in front of same suddenly dilated, and distinctly wider than long; with dense punctures, becoming smaller and denser in front. Prothorax moderately long, base rather lightly bisinuate, and about one-third wider than apex; with dense, round, and rather large punctures, absent from a distinct median line, but crowded into a depression on each side of middle of base. Elytra not much but distinctly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to apical third: with rows of large, rounded punctures, in moderate striæ; interstices mostly wider than striæ, but towards sides somewhat narrower, with very minute punctures. Length (excluding rostrum), 4 mm .

Hab. -Tasmania: Ulverstone (A. M. Lea).
Allied to C. coptorhinus, but differs from the type of that species in being much smaller, narrower, more convex, and prothorax with the depression on each side of the median line (which appears as a long, thin, shining I) vanishing before the apex, and deeper posteriorly. The type is probably immature, as the two basal segments of its abdomen are somewhat castaneous; but the species is a quite distinct one, apart from colour.

## Cossonus macilentus, n.sp.

Black, shining; appendages dull red.
Head with small and rather sparse, but clearly defined punctures between eyes, smaller and sparser elsewhere; interocular fovea isolated and rather feeble. Rostrum not twice as long as greatest width, sides strongly incurved behind antennæ, apical
portion transverse, and with somewhat denser and stronger punctures than behind antennæ, where they are much the same as between the eyes. Prothorax almost twice as long as width of base, sides gently dilated from near apex to beyond the middle, and then more strongly rounded to base; with fairly numerous and rather large, non-confluent punctures, becoming smaller and more crowded on sides. Elytra subcylindrical, slightly narrower than greatest width of prothorax, with rows of fairly large, round punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices with sparse and very minute punctures. Length, $3 \frac{1}{4}-3 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen and J. A. Anderson).
The smallest and narrowest species of the genus known from Australia. The largest punctures on the elytra are somewhat smaller than the median ones on the prothorax.

## Cossonus frenchi, n.sp.

Black, shining; appendages dark red.
Head with small but clearly defined punctures; with a small interocular fovea, vaguely connected with a shallow but distinct median line on rostrum. Rostrum about once and one-half as long as greatest width, strongly narrowed behind antennæ, punctures towards base much the same as between eyes, becoming denser on sides and in front. Prothorax somewhat depressed, about one-fourth longer than greatest width, base rather strongly bisinuate, and almost twice the width of apex, sides rounded and increasing in width from near apex to near base; with numerous rather large punctures, becoming dense and sinaller, but still fairly large, on sides, and minute at apex. Elytra subcylindrical, no wider than widest portion of prothorax, with rows of large punctures, becoming much smaller before middle ; interstices with minute punctures. Length, $4 \frac{1}{4}-5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-Queensland.
Distinguished from C. coptorhinus by the absence of a distinct impression along each side of the median line; from the other black Australian species, readily distinguished by the grooved rostrum, and prothorax without a triangular basal impression. The prothoracic punctures are somewhat as on the preceding
species, except that an impunctate space can usually be traced along the middle, On each side of the base, a narrow space (usually concealed by the elytra) is irregularly crowded with small punctures. On the elytra, the punctures about the basal fourth are almost, or quite, as wide as the interstices, but they rapidly become smaller. Numerous specimens were taken by Mr. C. French (Jr.) on Queensland logs in Melbourne.

## Cossonus porosternus, n.sp.

Black, shining; appendages dark red.
Head with small and not very numerous punctures between eyes, elsewhere highly polished and impunctate; with a small, narrow, isolated, interocular fovea. Rostrum more than twice as long as greatest width, rather strongly narrowed behind antennæ, where the punctures along the middle are as those between eyes, but denser and coarser on sides; in front of antennæ about as long as wide, with the sides lightly incurved, punctures more numerous but smaller than along middle. Prothorax not much longer than greatest width, sides rounded, base rather strongly bisinuate, and almost twice the width of apex, sides with dense and fairly large punctures, sides of disc with small and sparse punctures, along middle with some large punctures becoming crowded and irregular on a subtriangular, basal, depressed space, but middle of the triangle irregularly elevated. Elytra moderately convex, just perceptibly wider than widest portion of prothorax; with rows of large, round punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices with sparse and very minute punctures. Prosternum and mesosternum with dense and large punctures. Length, $4 \frac{1}{4}-4 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab. - Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).
In general appearance, close to C. excavatus (for some cotypes of which, I am indebted to Dr. Gestro), but differs, in being slightly smaller, prothorax with larger punctures about sides, and the rostrum much thinner, with much smaller punctures, and the interocular fovea without a frontal extension. C'. incisus has the prothorax with much coarser punctures, and the inedian impression of very different shape. The rostrum is narrower
than in most species of the genus. The legs and antennæ are sometimes so dark that they appear to be almost black.

Cossonus coptorhinus, nom.nov.
I have to propose this name as a substitute for $C$. impressifrons Lea,* that name having been previously used for an American species of the genus. $\dagger$

## Family CHRYSOMELID ※.

Cryptocephalus albopictus, n.sp. (Plate lxxvi., fig.7).
¢. Black, elytra deep violet-blue; a spot on face, apex, and sides of prothorax, and a spot on each side of base, most of scutellum, a transverse subapical spot on each elytron, basal segment of abdomen, and sides of the others, hind femora, sixth and seventh joints of antennæ, and bases of third, fourth, fifth and eighth, white or whitish.

Head with dense punctures, in places mixed with striæ. Antennæ long; second, third, and fourth joints wide, and each longer than the others. Prothorax strongly convex; with distinct, irregularly distributed punctures. Scutellum slightly wider than long, apex rounded, base notched. Elytra oblong; with dense punctures, becoming crowded towards sides, and very small posteriorly. Sterna densely and rather coarsely punctured; middle of mesosternum with small punctures, and transversely strigose. Apical segment of abdomen with a large, round, circular fovea. Length, $6 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-Victoria : Portland (H. W. Davey).
The intercoxal process of the prosternum is subtriangularly dilated at the apex, as in several species of Loxopleurus; but the species is so different, in general appearance, from the others of that genus, and so obviously allied to $C$. coelestis, with which it would be associated in my Table, that it has been referred to the genus of the latter. It is an extremely distinct species, unlikely to be confused with any previously described one, and is one of Mr. Davey's finest captures.

[^2]Cryptocephalus quadratipennis Lea, var. (Plate lxxvi., fig.8).
Mr. Cox has taken a pair of this species at Gosford, N.S.W., that differ considerably in colour from the type. The female is almost entirely of a dingy flavous, with parts of the sterna and legs, and the elytral punctures infuscated. The male is of a shining black, with parts of the base of prothorax flavous, and a flavous sub-basal fascia on elytra, not quite touching the sides or suture.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE LXXVI.

Fig.1.-Homolamprima crenulata Macl.
Fig. 2. - Rhyssonotus grandis Lea.
Fig. 3.-Rhyssonotus grandis Lea; side view of head of same.
Fig.4.-Rhyssonotus grandis Lea; front tibia of same.
Fig.5. - Hypattalus trianguliferus Lea.
Fig. 6 - Meripherinus fimbriatus Lea.
Fig. 7. - Cryptocephalus albopictus Lea.
Fig. 8.-Cryptocephulus quadratipennis Lea, var.


[^0]:    *The original locality, and one of the original collectors.

[^1]:    * Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool., xii., p. 33.

[^2]:    * Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1896, p. 318.
    † Bohem., Sch. Gen. Curc., iv., p. 1001.

